

The Daily Tribune.

Issued every morning by Salt Lake Tribune Publishing Company.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily and Sunday Tribune, one week	1.00
Daily and Sunday, one month	10.00
Daily and Sunday, three months	28.00
Daily and Sunday, six months	52.00
Daily and Sunday, one year	96.00
Sunday Tribune, six months	28.00
Sunday Tribune, one year	52.00
Semi-Weekly Tribune, one year	1.50

All remittances and business letters should be addressed to:

SALT LAKE TRIBUNE, PUB. CO.,
Salt Lake City, Utah.
S. C. Beckwith, Special Agent, Sole Eastern Advertising Agent, Eastern office, rooms 45 to 50, inclusive, Tribune Building, New York, Western office, 510-512 Tribune Building, Chicago.

No communication in relation to publication in or business of the Tribune should be addressed to any individual or officer of this corporation. Matter relating to publication should be addressed to the Editor of the Tribune, and communications relative to subscriptions and advertising and other business should be addressed to Salt Lake Tribune Publishing Company.

Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake City as second-class matter.

Tribune Telephone Numbers.
Business Office Bell 350
Editorial Rooms Bell 350
Editorial Rooms Bell 350
Mr. Lippman Bell 350
Colonel Nelson Bell 350

Monday, September 26, 1904.

For President:
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
For Vice-President:
CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS.

Mr. Cutler is going to speak before the people, and yet his admirers say he is a shrewd man.

Judge Powers will of course get much applause on his tour, as Utah people like high-class amusement.

It is expected that at conference time Apostle Smoot will counsel many of the brethren to sustain Senator Smoot.

In Utah the Republican campaign is not to be one of education so much as one of instruction—apostolic instruction.

Apostle Smoot, however, would not like Japan, there not being a good opening there at present for a political dictator.

Older apostles must wonder how they ever got along a few years ago when they did not have Reed Smoot to run their quorum.

Democrats who are familiar with the campaign are now looking forward hopefully to the election of their national ticket—in 1908.

Should he be elected, Brother Cutler will be indispensable in the Governor's office at times, when it is necessary for him to sign things.

Southern Utah people can see how Democratic promises are broken, as Judge Powers is not appearing among them in an automobile.

Even the leaders of the Smoothies know that their Salt Lake ticket could be improved, if conditions permitted, as there are several Gentiles on it.

Reports of the joining of the American party by Gentile Republicans are coming in so frequently as to greatly cheer the heart of Chairman Spry.

Mormon Democrats are not able to give Mr. Moyle and Judge Powers positive assurances, not knowing what Brother Spry is going to do with them.

Old friends of Col. Bryan, knowing the generous spirit of the man, feel that they can persuade him to forgive them if they vote for Roosevelt this year.

Looking over the election laws, the Smoothies find that they are very imperfect, not having a provision authorizing an apostolic agent to enter an election booth with a Mormon Democrat.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the public spirit shown by Col. E. A. Wall in coming forward with the bond to indemnify the city against suits for damage growing out of the improvement of Brigham street. It is a curious piece of caution to demand a bond like this, but it is pleasant to see a citizen meet so promptly the requirement. Let us hope, now that all the quibbles, as well as all the objections, against this improvement have been met, that there will be no further delays save those imposed by the season.

The report of Mr. John F. Wallace, chief engineer in charge of the construction of the Panama canal, that it will take the remainder of the present year and all of next to establish the survey level of the canal, will disappoint the public, which had an idea that this was practically all completed, and that the only thing of moment remaining to be done is the determination of depth of the Culabra cut and that of Lake Bohio. But undoubtedly the dredging work can go on in the meantime, and the country will be content to know that the work is being pushed as rapidly as practicable, and under the best possible engineering skill.

Thomas E. Watson, the Populist candidate for President, may not have any chance for election, but that he is able to deliver sharp thrusts, he made manifest in his speech at Houston, Texas.

In his arraignment of Parker he stated an indisputable truth when he said that Parker stands for nothing in politics; did not even pretend to have any principles. And his conclusion that Parker is going to be one of the worst-beaten men in political history; that his election is an impossibility, is certainly both logical and plausible. Mr. Watson seems to be vying with Mr. Bryan in his estimate of the Democratic candidate for President this year.

JUDGE PARKER'S LETTER.

If the speech of acceptance by the Democratic candidate for President fell flat, his letter of acceptance will drop like a burnt-out stick in a stagnant pool, with a sickly sputter. It is, all things considered, an astonishingly weak and foolish letter. One might as well try to get up enthusiasm over the "rule of three" as over this production with its weak iteration of universally accepted commonplace.

What does it amount to to prate about honesty in the public service, and dwell with long-winded fervor upon economy in the National expenditures? Does any one dispute such things as these? Is there any dividing line between the parties on those topics? Has there been at any time an effort by Democrats legitimately to cut expenditures? On the contrary, the chief criticism made by Senator Gorman, now really in charge of the Democratic campaign, upon the acts of the late session of Congress, was that it hadn't appropriated more money, and especially that it had not passed a twenty-six million dollar river and harbor bill.

With what grace does it come from a Democratic candidate whose chief strength comes from the South, where the negro is denied his constitutional rights, to shed sham tears over the denial of equal rights and privileges to the Filipinos? What boots it to get "imperialism" against the Constitution, when the Supreme Court has affirmed the constitutionality of what has been done? Why insist upon a promise of independence to that people when from every voice entitled to respect we hear that such a promise would be detrimental to those people themselves, and would retard the very help for them that all would grant in the way of autonomy in local affairs?

Judge Parker thinks the Government is too much centralized; but insists that it shall be more centralized by extending the common law into the operations of the Federal Judiciary; he considers the Panama affair deplorable, but brisly adds that he would push right on in those deplorable lines; he regrets that American shipping has so far disappeared from the ocean, but he wouldn't have anything done about it; he objects to taking part in the world's affairs, but would revive the Marcy quarrels with all nations; he thinks, in short, that pretty much everything is wrong, but suggests no remedies except to leave everything to the poor, imbecile old Democracy.

Judge Parker speaks for tariff reform, but doesn't say what he means by it; he considers the duties now imposed an unjust tax on the people, yet fails to say which are so, and how he would remedy; he demands reciprocity, saying that commercial wars are unprofitable, the only meaning of which is that when Germany, France or Great Britain threaten us with trouble, we must give way and let them have their will in our markets, even at the expense of breaking up our own industries.

There is but one matter in which he is specific and outspoken; and that is as to pension order No. 78, which allows age to be rated as a disability. He claims that this is an executive usurpation of the law-making power, even though Cleveland set the pattern. He says definitely that he would annul that order. But at the same time he says he would urge Congress to enact it into law, a species of interference with the law-making power which his friends are glibly denouncing President Roosevelt for.

The letter closes with a lot of aphorisms in the form of queries which might be almost indefinitely extended without calling for any quarrel. He might, for instance, insist stoutly that the axioms of geometry are true; that the Golden Rule is a good pattern for mankind; that the Lord's prayer cannot be improved, and so on. But it only shows a mind turgid and flabby to push such generalities forward as having a bearing on a political campaign.

When President Roosevelt's letter of acceptance was printed, Harper's Weekly, which is no friend of his, said that "it is an unprecedentedly masterful and extraordinarily able document. In both thought and expression it teems with the natural vigor and nervous energy of its author. No opportunity is missed to keep the enemy on the run. Some adroitness is shown in the method of stating the criticisms of the opposition, but each is met boldly, confidently, aggressively. There is not so much as a hint of the possibility of the present administration ever having been or ever going to be in the wrong. Mr. Roosevelt is undoubtedly wholly sincere in regarding it as ideal. But he insistently urges upon his rival, if you will persist in finding faults, in detecting errors, in scenting danger in present policies, what remedial changes do you propose? Speak up in detail, and we will join issue; otherwise, by holding your peace, confess your impotence. It is a direct, personal challenge to the Judge to come into the open and fight it out on every point he cares to raise. We shall know in a day or two how it is met."

The day or two has passed; we know now how the Judge has met that direct personal challenge to come into the

open. The Judge didn't come. On the contrary, he attempts to raise a dust by declaiming in soporific generalities, the one and only point he meets being that he will abrogate an order which allows the veterans of the war of the Rebellion to plead age as a point in their claim of disability when they apply for a pension. A pitiful and contemptible little thing it is to hinge a campaign on, truly; and that is the sole point of the challenge which Judge Parker accepts.

His letter, compared with the sparkling, brilliant letter of President Roosevelt's, is like the crude drawing by a school boy on his slate, compared with the finished painting of a great artist.

THE LEAVEN IS WORKING.

That the leaven of the American party is working effectively and extensively in Utah is plainly manifest. From everywhere comes the good tidings that the people are tired of church domination in politics and in the schools, and that the people are determined that it must cease.

The talk reported in The Tribune yesterday from a Mormon of influence and standing, to the effect that the Mormons themselves are gladly welcoming the new party as a means through which they can work out their freedom from church servitude in public affairs, was most significant. His estimate that already ten thousand Mormons are quietly with the new party may be an exaggeration, but it shows the extent to which the faithful themselves consider the new movement is entitled to support from the members of the church.

And why should it not receive that support? What is there about it that does not invite the confidence and cooperation of all the Mormons who would be free in their political acts and aspirations?

The American party assails no man's creed, makes no account of any one's church affiliations. Its motives and purposes are wholly beneficent. It seeks to strike the apostolic fetters from the limbs of men and women, and to extend to them in deed and in fact the political liberties guaranteed by the constitution and the laws.

That is its sole mission. Why, then, should not the Mormons come over to it, bodily, on that issue, if they are sincere in their pretense that they want to honor the laws of the land? Why should not the leaders of the church get a new revelation and declare that the rule of the church and its presidents, apostles, bishops and teachers extend to spiritual affairs alone, and that the people are not in any way to be interfered with in their political and other temporal affairs? A revelation like that would do no violence to a church which professes to be loyal and law-abiding, and it would do infinite good to Utah.

The annual conference is about to be held. Why not meet the issue fairly now, submit to the conference a complete and absolute relinquishment of church rule outside of church affairs, and denounce any and all interference, from whatever source, with the entire freedom and independence of every person in the church, in politics, in business, and in other temporal affairs, declaring that in all such affairs the church leaders or officials have no right to interfere?

We are aware that this would be a reversal of the practices and claims of the church leaders, and of their followers, from the first; but we submit that the time has come to settle this question for good and all, and to settle it on right lines.

APPENDICITIS.

It is one of the misfortunes of the times that just now when the strike of the butchers has been declared off in Chicago, and when the ordinary citizen may be able to return to a meat diet without the fear of immediate bankruptcy, a group of scientists in Europe have discovered that vegetarians never have appendicitis.

It is said that meat-eating favors intestinal affections, and the reduction of the quantity of meat consumed is advised by the scientists who make this discovery.

This is a great feather in the cap of the vegetarian, but it is unfortunate that it should have been made just at the moment when meat-eating comes within the means of those who need it most, and who most joyfully welcome a reduction in price.

With the juicy porterhouse or sirloin steak in sight at reasonable rates, who cares for appendicitis?

Avant, ye grim and gaunt vegetarians!

We regret to notice that Mr. Campbell, of the Utah Light & Railway Company, does an injustice to Mr. Mahler in his published statement. Mr. Mahler stated that he could not consent to another six weeks' delay, it is true; but he fails to recognize the fact that Mr. Mahler's application for the privilege of using the tracks desired had already been before Mr. Campbell's company for two months, and Mr. Mahler had several interviews with the executives of the company. At these conferences Mr. Mahler gave such information as was desired and stood at all times ready to render any assistance that might be required. And yet Mr. Campbell lays stress on the statement that Mr. Mahler did not attend a meeting of the special committee, a plea that is hardly ingenious. Probably Mr. Campbell's company had no inclination at any time to grant Mr. Mahler's request, and it should have frankly told him so, and not left him to find it out by the reluctant dilly-dallying.

THE INTERMOUNTAIN PRESS.

The great loss of peaches this season through the inability of the regular dealers to handle them should be an object lesson to the fruit-growers here and an incentive for them to perfect an organization to pack and ship their own fruit in the future.—Brigham City News.

This paper is of the opinion that Utah will make a serious mistake if it boycotts, in the matter of an exhibit, the exposition to be held in Portland next year, as has been suggested, on account of the recent action of the people of that city over the disposition of the Mining congress headquarters.—Mt. Pleasant Pyramid.

We dislike very much to be always harping upon the misbehavior of a certain class of our young people, but it becomes almost necessary at times to say something about the manner in which they conduct themselves. We refrain from mentioning names at this time, but unless there is a reformation in this respect in the very near future we shall consider it our imperative duty to do so. Frequently of late young boys have been seen on the streets under the influence of intoxicating liquor, smoking cigarettes or cigars. Where they obtain their liquor and tobacco we do not know, but we shall make it our business to find out unless the practice is stopped.—Heber City Wave.

Because the girls nowadays walk around with their sleeves rolled up is no reason that they are ready to jump into the dishwasher. It's simply a fad.—Fillmore Progress-Review.

The recent destruction of the business portion of four towns in this State, Idaho Falls being the last, furnishes a striking illustration of the necessity for adequate fire protection. The lesson should be of sufficient force to persuade every town to put in a water system that will afford protection. The advantages to be gained would more than justify the cost.—Blackfoot Mail.

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